The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1871. NO. 192.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial, NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Prohibitory Law for McKeesport, &c.

Bill to Prevent Frequent Changes of Text Books Passed—Republican Caucus—Another Deadlock Threatened Over the Philadelphia Registry Amendment.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 1, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at half past seven. Mr. Rutan introduced a bill authorizing Bishop Dunmore, of Scranton, to sell certain real estate in New Brighton. Passed.

Prohibitory Law for McKeesport.

Mr. Hemphill's bill preventing the granting or the sale of liquor in McKeesport, Elizabeth and West Elizabeth boroughs, and Mifflin, Jefferson, and Elizabeth and Baldwin townships, Allegheny county, which passed.

Change of School Text Books.

Mr. Dunlop's bill preventing frequent changes in school text books came up on their reading. Mr. Anderson moved an amendment providing that all books now in use, which have been in use for two or two and a half years, be retained till the end of three years. Lost, and the bill passed finally.

Reconsideration.

Mr. Graham said, in his absence on Friday, the Senate passed a bill authorizing Alderman R. H. Kerr to hold office in certain wards in Pittsburgh, when residing in McClure township. He asked reconsideration, which was agreed to. The democratic majority again passed the bill. He also objected to the bill passed finally authorizing the Keap Fort Pitt Foundry to test cannons, but the bill has been signed by the Governor.

The Senate took a recess at 7, P. M. The Republicans refused to suspend orders to pass a little local bill for Mr. Rose, of Cambria, because it was a Senate bill, and the Democrats refused to suspend orders to pass House local bills, and in half an hour the House adjourned.

Republican Caucus—Another Deadlock.

The Republicans then went into caucus on the registry bill and party measures. Another deadlock is threatened. The Republicans insist on the Philadelphia registry supplement of last week. The Republicans refuse to agree to any other legislation on the questions on this measure. The Republican House caucus resolved not to allow any amendment. Senate, Republican, at 8 o'clock, P. M., still in caucus, refusing to be bound by the decision. A committee of five, with strong ties of party, was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State, setting forth the position of the Republican party. It was also agreed that the House and Senate caucuses settle this until the Senate passed House bills.

The Democrats are indisposed to transact much business until the Governor approves the apportionment bill, which he has not yet signed.

SHAMBURG, PA.

The Beardsley House Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHAMBURG, PA., May 1, 1871.

At eight o'clock this morning the Beardsley House, owned by R. W. Barr, caught fire from the pipe, and was entirely destroyed, save a few articles of furniture in the lower rooms. Total loss about four thousand dollars; insurance two thousand five hundred dollars in a Buffalo Company.

THE WEATHER

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has remained nearly stationary, with a decided increase in temperature and westerly winds, on the California coast the pressure has risen, with a falling temperature at Rocky Mountain stations. Very variable weather prevailed over the United States on Sunday, as described in my report. Snow and rain in Virginia. The barometer is now low in Western Missouri and is falling on the lower Mississippi, with indications of a severe storm centering at St. Louis. Northeast winds prevail from Lake Erie to Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a light storm is gathering in Missouri, and if that a falling barometer, with Northeast winds, will continue to prevail on the lakes and South east and South west winds in the Gulf States, with threatening and warmer weather in the Upper Mississippi Valley. On the Atlantic coast the weather on Tuesday will probably be variable, with northeast winds and occasional cloudiness in the Middle and Southern States.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Keystone colliery at Ashland, Pa., resumed work yesterday, with a very large force of hands.

Saturday evening a break, caused by pressure of gas, occurred in the water works tunnel at Cleveland, at a point about six hundred feet from the outlet. The gas forced the water back into the tunnel with such violence as to drive it through the pores of the hard brick, and with a noise like the roar of Niagara. Fortunately, no one was injured, the workmen got out. The tunnel is now nearly full of water. Operations will be suspended a few days to allow the pressure to subside.

The Germans of Detroit, Louisville, Columbus, O., and other cities yesterday celebrated the return of peace by processions, addresses, balls, etc.

The Sault Ste. Marie canal will be open for navigation on the 8th inst.

James F. Conover has retired from the editorship of the Detroit *Advertiser*, in order to assume the duties of the ministry in the Episcopal church.

Samuel W. Collins, President of the Collins Company, founder of Collinsville, and widely known throughout the country as a manufacturer of edged tools, died Saturday evening at Hartford, Conn., aged about eight years.

Postmaster McCoy, of Monteveallo, Mo., has been arrested for purloining money from registered letters. Some of the stolen money was found in his possession.

Thirty persons were discharged from the Philadelphia Custom House Saturday, among them William Moran.

In Silvwlake, Sunday, a man named Lewis Ulrich, was poisoned. His reputed wife and a man named Shafter were arrested as the guilty parties.

The Directors of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad have decided to proceed immediately with the survey of the route of the extension of their road from Dover to Moosehead Lake, in Maine. The work will be commenced at an early day, and the section from Dover to Guilford completed the present season.

The government school bill, securing unsectarian schools throughout the public lands of New Brunswick, will be supported by direct taxation, levied partly on property and partly by poll tax, has passed in committee by considerable majority.

The American Steamship Company of Philadelphia advertises for proposals to build four first class iron steamships, to be of from 2,000 to 2,250 tons burthen; bids to be opened on the 1st of May.

Mr. and Mrs. Hichings-Bernard have been declared bankrupts on their own petition. The total amount of their liabilities is $33,000, including nearly $9,000 due by the estate of their Peter Richings, of which Mrs. Bernard is executrix.

Well informed planters estimate the damage to the sugar crop from the Bonnet Carre and other overflows on the Mississippi river at 20,000 hogsheads.

Dr. A. Cobb, who eloped with his pupil, Mary L. Dow, from Wilton, Me., was turned over to the father of his victim by the police authorities at Albany, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool, arrived at Quebec yesterday.

A quarrel arose Saturday in the hall of the Senate at Havana, during which Judge Sigar slapped the face of Judge Vasquez Quispe, when Judge Quispe challenged Judge Sigar. Yesterday morning they fought a duel with swords, in which both received slight wounds, after which they shook hands and took breakfast. The civil authorities are investigating the matter. Other duels are on the tapis.

A fire yesterday morning, about two miles from Bloomsburg, Pa., totally destroyed the Mountain Paint Works. Loss estimated at $20,000; insurance $10,000.

The Astinarcte Board of Trade of the Schuylkill region has issued a circular to the workingmen of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia counties, denying the charges made in the *Anthracite Miner*, that the last proposition of the coal operators is a deep-laid scheme for the destruction of the Workingmen's Benevolent Union. The circular further says: "We charge the author of the statement with falsely and maliciously attempting to mislead us to your great injury. We now again assert that we made the offer in good faith, and with the firm intention, if it was accepted by you, to continue work throughout the year regardless of the price of coal in the market, and subject only to unavoidable causes, such as break downs at collieries and want of means of transportation. We are more confidently believe we can do, and the editor of the *Monitor* has no right to charge us with consummate treachery and deception in this offer until we have had a fair trial."

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The Moberly, Missouri, *Monitor* says that some particulars of a horrible murder in that county are now brought to light. It appears that two travelers passed through Middle Grove, Monroe county, last January, and it is supposed that about three miles east of that place one of them murdered the other for his property, and burned up his body in his camp fire. The remains of the murdered man were found in the ashes of the fire. The property of one of the men, a trunk marked Chicago, has been found in the possession of a man in Middle Grove, who was in the vicinity of the fire. Grove, and a requisition from Governor Hoyt on Governor Baker, of Indiana, has gone on for him, and he will be brought to Missouri for trial.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—The young man, Charles Neff, reported to have been murdered by Indians near Wauwatosa, appears to have been murdered by the inmates of Hyde Park House, a place of prostitution, and the body buried in the cellar of the house. The guilty ones have been arrested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—This morning about nine o'clock a gentleman stopping at the Palmer House, who registered his name as S. A. Stricklen, of Chicago, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. Mr. Stricklen was a stranger here. No cause for the rash act is known. He came to the Palmer House a few days ago.

Two young men named Jerome Brooks and Chas. Carr have made confessions implicating themselves and others in the murder of Miss Sister at Logansport, on the 20th of April. They are now in jail.

DOVER, Del., May 1.—The case of Ex-Attorney General Saulsbury, in which Ed. May, an architect and an ex-soldier, was severely if not fatally injured by a blow received from Colonel Smith, both of whom received wounds from pistol balls fired by May. The case was concluded this morning, the jury rendering a verdict of one of the counts in May's daughter after retiring to no.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Hugh Bloomm fired three shots at a butcher named McDonough, in the midst of a large crowd on Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, this afternoon. This is the second attempt within two weeks to kill McDonough, who is alleged to have seduced Bloomm's daughter and attempted to force her to take parts green.

The P. C. & C. R. R. Company have appointed Samuel Potter, Esq., ticket agent at Ohio Pile Pier, Cumberland.

WASHINGTON.

Opinion in the Legal Tender Case.

Constitutionality of the Law Affirmed—The Chief Justice Dissents—No Chance for the Ladies to Vote, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1871.

No Votes for the Ladies.

There is no immediate prospect of women being able to participate in the next Presidential election through Judiciary instrumentality. Although a test suit has been brought here in the United States Circuit Court to establish the right of females to suffrage under the Fourteenth Amendment, with all due dispatch the case cannot be reached for argument before next November, and then, should it be brought to a speedy decision, no matter in which way, appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court, cases in that tribunal, and it will not, probably, be reached from four to five years. The lawyers in the case concede that they have taken a slow method to establish the right of woman to the ballot.

Opinion in the Legal Tender Case.

The Supreme Court was visited by a large number of people to-day, mostly lawyers, to hear the anticipated decision of the Court in the legal tender case, in the absence of Chief Justice Chase, the decision was announced by Justice Clifford, this being a deviation from the original programme. Among the distinguished auditors present were Judge Trumbull, ex-Attorney General Evarts, ex-Attorney General Akerman and Senator Stewart, of Nevada. After the majority of the decision it was announced that the affirming and dissenting opinion would not be forthcoming until the next October term of the courts, as has been previously stated in these dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY FISH.

The retirement of Secretary Fish cannot be delayed longer than the first of June. It is asserted that a New Yorker will take his place, and that one will be selected who is able to entertain in the same manner Fish has done to the tune of thirty thousand dollars per annum, and subject only to such economy as will have to do after the foreign complications of Senator Sumner have been adjusted. Colonel Forney is to entertain, and the burden has fallen rather heavily upon Fish. He has given more dinners, receptions and balls than any other Secretary of State since the rest of the Cabinet put together, and the President thrown in.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL TREATY.

It has become known that some of the prominent Senators have been consulted from time to time by the several United States members of the High Commission, as to the temper of the Senate on various questions that would arise in the event of the Commissioners might arrive at some intelligent understanding of the sentiment of Senators, and what features to avoid, and what to take advantage of in the negotiations. It is believed that this course has resulted in the production of a treaty which will prove acceptable to most of the Senators. The American members of the Commission speak in the highest terms of the courtesy and consideration shown them by the British questions presented, and they say they have a more satisfactory result than they expected. Not to have Reporter Richardson accompany, but it is known that Judge Nelson has been informed of the sentiments of Democratic members of the Senate, and the treaty will receive a considerable vote from that party. It is confident that their labors will be accepted and ratified.

TREATY FROM THE SULTAN.

Baltazzi Effendi, Turkish Charge d'Affaires in this city, received from the Sultan to-day a magnificent carpet, manufactured expressly as a gift for this Government, and designed for the East Room of the White House. Accompanying the carpet, and in accordance with his instructions, he has by letter informed the President through the Secretary of State of the desire of the Sultan to make the present as a testimonial of the friendly feelings entertained by the Sublime Porte toward the Government and people of the United States, and has been officially notified of its acceptance. The carpet was made at the Imperial factory, and was a magnificent piece of workmanship. Red and blue are the prevailing colors. It weighs 1,500 pounds. Competent judges say it is worth from $6,000 to $10,000. It is now in the East Room, and was this afternoon put on the floor of the East Room.

CLAIM ALLOWED.

The United States and Mexican Commission today allowed $4,200 in satisfaction of the claim of the heirs of A. Donaldson for the burning of property on which Fort Craig, in New Mexico, is situated.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for April.

Another Reduction of Six Millions.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following is a synopsis of the debt statement:

Interest	$1,800,125,894
Interest	46,622,004
Bearing currency interest	87,427,000
Interest	356,160
Matured debt	2,000,010
Interest	1,000,000
Debt bearing no interest	47,131,297
Interest	1,209
Total debt, principal	1,931,796,000
Interest	48,623,213
Coin in Treasury	100,302,979
Currency	1,831,493,021
Decrease debt in Treasury	2,303,571,784
Decrease during April	6,124,076
Increase since March 1, 1871	1,126,305
Decrease since March 1, 1869	127,969,216
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, principal outstanding	64,618,000
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,991,158
Interest paid by the United States	16,156,000
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	3,021,104
Balance of interest paid by the United States	7,994,733

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Peace Celebration at Grand Rapids—Probable Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 1, 1871.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., to-day, the Germans celebrated the peace in Europe with appropriate festivities, such as a procession of near two miles in length, with appropriate mottoes and emblems of industrial pursuits. The business houses and work shops were principally closed, and a general turn out of all citizens. In the rear, where the crowd congregated, addresses were delivered in German and English. To-night the festivities were closed by a ball. The procession was headed by a boy carrying a flag, on which was inscribed, "Almost Nom Les Tuis, Les Autres. They were blindfolded and led back, with the exception of the boy carrying the flag, to the point from which they started. The following inscription was also

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871.

Several changes have just been made in Western journalism. The Cincinnati *Times* has been purchased and merged into the *Chronicle* of the same city. The first number of the consolidated paper—which has the entire field of evening journalism in Cincinnati—was issued yesterday. Its Republican principles remain unchanged. Yesterday, also, the Toledo *Commercial* passed into the hands of a strong company, just organized, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. In this instance, too, the political complexion of the paper remains the same.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Saturday made a decision in regard to the rendering of income tax returns which, although it reverses the practice hitherto in vogue, will receive the hearty approbation of the entire country. It has heretofore been customary for Assistant Assessors to serve the residents of their respective divisions with blank forms, and to require of them returns of their income, whether falling below the amount legally exempted or not. But the Commissioner rules that only those who possess incomes of over two thousand dollars a year are required to render returns; those whose gross incomes do not exceed that sum are not required to fill out the blanks which have been left with them, or to pay any attention to the matter. This abolishes a great nuisance, but the greatest of all yet remains. It is the tax itself that should be abolished.

THE Peace Celebration of yesterday will long be remembered by our German fellow citizens. Such a gala day has not been witnessed in Pittsburgh since the celebration held at the close of our own war. Nature was in her most smiling and complaisant mood, the decorated streets were dense with holiday makers, the air was resonant with music, the city was festooned with banners, the public proceedings of the celebrants were marked by fact, order and propriety, and the occasion was one in which every citizen of whatever nationality could fully sympathize. The German nature is not demonstrative, and it grows about its jubilances in a decorous and methodical way; but there is no people in whom the ennobling element of patriotism is more deeply rooted, or to whose emigrants the heroic and hallowed memories of "Fatherland" more firmly cling. And this is well. At the base of all civic excellence lies the home sentiment. The altars of liberty and of the hearthstone are carved after an equal model. The adopted citizen whose heart beats tenderly for the land of his childhood, and glows with pride over its great achievements, will be very apt to become a better American for the feeling—of which the thrifty, orderly and intelligent character of our German fellow-citizens is sufficient proof.

A FEW days ago we said, in an article on the spread of *liberal ideas in England*, that all the signs of the times indicated that the overshadowing question for that country to solve would shortly be whether the present landed aristocracy had a right to set apart eleven million acres of arable land for private parks and hunting grounds, while hundreds of thousands of men and women were suffering for want of the commonest necessaries of life. The period of discussion appears to have arrived. According to a London cable dispatch a motion was made in the House of Commons on Saturday, for the reservation of a portion of Epping forest for a public park. The motion was resisted by the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the ground that the property belonged to the Crown and not to the public. Mr. HARCOURT, however—the well known "Historicus" of the *Times*—a moderately conservative member, opposed the government, and declared that the people, not the Crown, owned the property. A division of the House followed, when it was ascertained that the government stood in a minority of a hundred and one. Looking at it in all its aspects it is the most significant vote of modern years, and indicates that while the new order of things is by no means firmly established, the old patriarchal period of monarchy and aristocracy is rapidly passing away. The coming struggle will of course begin with the Crown lands; but it will end with the repeal of the law of primogeniture, and a radical reconstruction of the whole fabric of society.

TO JUDGE from the way in which it keeps hewing at its own limbs, it would seem that Democracy was determined to go into the coming campaign without a leg to stand upon. Only the other day it sent up a tremendous semi-official wail against the extravagance and recklessness of the Republican party; and it will be recollected by our readers that in alluding to the Congressional manifesto we said it would be wise in the Republican party to heed this count in the indictment, and push the Civil Service reform as rapidly and thoroughly as possible. But now that party, or at least one of the most influential organs of it, comes out squarely in opposition to the very measure that would have helped to redress the wrongs of which it complains. The Washington *Patriot* of Saturday, in an article upon the bill passed at the last session of Congress, conferring upon the President authority to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as in his judgment were calculated to promote its efficiency, says:

"We do not believe that there is a possibility of reviving, at this time, a tangible and consistent reform out of the crude and ill-digested ideas extant on the subject, and this view is confirmed by the fact, recently revealed, that the system of competitive examinations in England, and which is held to be the most of the whole Civil Service reform, turns out to be a farce, notwithstanding its many ancient and venerable vice of fiction, the notion of unpaid officers doing high duties properly."

When it is considered that the journal from which this extract is quoted is indorsed by all the leading members of its party, the ludicrousness of its attacks on Republican favoritism and incompetency becomes absolutely painful. We were afraid that its sudden access of virtue wouldn't last. A piece of magnetized steel, even if it be ground to powder, retains the magnetic influence in every particle of dust. Democracy cannot forget the good old slogan, "To the victors belong the spoils," and naturally, in spite of the fact that it hates Republicanism on general principles, feels a pang of regret at the coming reformation of a bad habit, borrowed from its own previous practice and example.

TWO FIDDLERS.

Among the pupils of ISOCRATES, the famous Athenian teacher of political oratory, was a certain young Greek afflicted with the painful disease known as *amoethes logorrhoe*. Finding, at the end of term, that the little account charged against him by his great preceptor amounted to twice the expected sum, he inquired as to the reason thereof, and was politely informed by the distinguished master of rhetoric that the explanation consisted in his having been instructed in two sciences instead of one—how to speak judiciously, and how to hold his peace wisely.

It is a pity for the Democratic party that it has among its apostles no Isocrates to convey a similar lesson to the BLAIR family. FRANK, for instance, does not exactly play upon the harp of a thousand strings, because his fiddle possesses only one; but upon this he scrapes and practices with the agility and assiduity of a VIEUXTEMPS. In 1868, the year in which he made his *debut* before the General Democratic foot-lights, he said of General GRANT, "he is a bold and dangerous man, and will try to make himself dictator." This was the key to which his instrument was attuned, and on it he has ever since pegged away with a pertinacity which is absolutely heroic. To be sure there have been times in which even his own bosom friends, and those who had implicit faith in his musical genius, were fain to clap their hands to their ears to shut out the sound of his screeching discords, and it must be confessed that the general public has maintained an intense and cruel opposition as well to his system as to his exposition of it. But genius of this stamp is not to be deterred. Probably he has heard of DISRAELI's earlier failures as an orator, and his subsequent complete mastery over the difficult science of tongue fence. Perhaps he has read of the story of Sir ROBERT BARRY and the spider, and so has grown into a fixed belief in the ultimate triumph of perseverance. Or, it may be that a few barrs from the bushes of his boyish learning still stick to his skirts, and that he remembers the phrase "*Labor vincit omnia.*" At all events, whatever may have been the cause, he has pursued his studies in this line with a singleness of purpose almost without parallel in the history of great men. We cannot aver that in doing so he has kept the "noiseless" tenor of his way, but he has certainly kept the way. No matter that he has been snubbed and scowled upon by those from whom he looked for encouragement and applause; no matter that he has thrown the whole Democratic orchestra into inextricable confusion, the painted and paddled actors into furious fits, and again and again disconcerted the whole order of performance—he has seen nothing, heard nothing, cared for nothing except the soul of his cherished instrument; and so has gone on fiddling and fiddling, like NERO when Rome was in flames. Well, this splendid battling against odds has at last conquered. He has found a recruit. It is his brother, yelept MONTGOMERY. He has caught the divine contagion. The musical billows of the one have at last swept over the heart of the other, and he, too, has gone into the solo business. He has recently played an engagement in Baltimore, and acquitted himself with remarkable success. He plays the same tune as his teacher, even to the most intricate variations. If GRANT is the *bete noir* of FRANK, he is also the hobgoblin of MONTGOMERY. If to FRANK he is the dreaded "man on horseback," to MONTGOMERY he is also an incipient CROMWELL. "He is a vulgar despot," cries the one; "he is a heartless tyrant," shouts the other. FRANK is the younger of the twain, but MONTGOMERY does credit to his teaching.

We do not propose to criticise this gentleman's speech. That there are vulnerable points in the policy of the Republican party we do not deny, nor that these will be repaired at the next session of Congress do we doubt. To assert that the policy of the administration had been faultless would be to assert what has been true of no administration since the Government has been formed. But we protest against this constant falsification of the record on the part of its political opponents. Let the battle be fought on the plane of honorable criticism instead of malignant defamation. The success of the Republican party is dear to us, because with all its faults it is the party of law and order, of peace and security, of education and advancement, of everything that goes to make up a noble nation. We should rejoice could the ensuing campaign be conducted upon the basis of courteous and generous antagonism; but so long as the BLAIRS are encouraged in their furious flap-doodle this is rendered impossible.

A NEW POEM.

Some time ago we quoted the leading Democratic journal of the North against itself, pointed out in what a labyrinthine maze it wandered, and called upon it to come forth and declare its intentions like a man. We are glad to observe that it has followed our advice, and that at last we have a clear and definite exposition of "what the Democratic party will do when in power." The statement is couched in the form of an editorial, embracing ten distinct and specific propositions, each labelled with a Roman numeral. But although written in this methodical manner, it is in reality a poem in ten cantos, so marked and vivid is the imaginative element which underlies it, permeates it, and gives to it its vital force and meaning. As in the case of nearly every great poem and work of sustained height and power, it avoids all formal invocation and preliminary wooing of the muse, proceeding at once to the heart of its subject, and delivering the message with which it is authoritatively charged. The first canto declares that—

"It will limit the annual taxes to $200,000,000, and out of this moderate revenue will apply $20,000,000 towards the extinction of the public debt; whereas the Federal faction has for the last year annexed to the enormous sum of $411,255,247."

These winged words are the utterances of a master. In the early works of SHAKESPEARE lie the germs of that genius of which Hamlet and Lear are the consummate blossoms. Think what the Tammany of the present promises for the finances of the future. But hear the poet further.

"It will not tax, take or use the property that the taxes find their way into the public treasury, and not into the pockets of greedy, grasping monopolists."

We are quite sure of this, indeed. The honest poverty of TWEED and CONNOLLY prove it. So too—

"It will encourage and restore shipping interest and restore to American citizens their former large share in the profits of navigation."

Unquestionably. In "Admiral" SEMMES, late of the "Alabama," to assist in it?

"It will extend and complete the system of universal suffrage."

There can hardly be a doubt of this; the philanthropic efforts already made by the Ku-Klux in that direction rendered this assurance necessary.

"It will repeal all laws which permit the Federal Government, or any of its officers, to interfere with elections in the States."

Exactly. The noble art of ballot-box stuffing, and the fine pastime of cracking colored voters over the head must be at all hazards maintained.

"It will faithfully fulfil all the obligations cannot by the Government, and further and fully, and will secure to disabled soldiers the full amount of their pensions."

Is it true that the Presidential aspirations of PENDLETON be not dead? And have the wretched "LINCOLN hirelings" been forgiven? O noble charity!

"It will recognize the binding force of the three new amendments to the constitution so long as they are held to be valid by the Supreme Court."

Just so. Why should the laws of a civilized country be above those of the Medes and Persians, which changed not forever? This throwing open the doors that new ideas and improvements may enter, shows that it is awake to the necessity of placing itself abreast of the spirit of the age, and holds nothing to be "final and irreversible" except the welfare of the Democracy. There are several other cantos in this remarkable poem which we have not touched upon, but with the exhibition of ROTHERMEL's great painting, "The Battle of Gettysburg," he said: "It was meet that the State of Pennsylvania should order a painting of this historic battle. Fortunately the most successful historical painter of the age, and one of the world, is a Pennsylvanian born, he name Peter F. Rothermel. Upon him has fallen the mantle of PHILIP REGNIER, the French painter, who died July 4th, 1857. Though he began luminous life as a surveyor, he soon developed a genius for art, and studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1856-57 he visited France, Germany and Italy, and while absent received the gold medal of the Academy of the Fine Arts of Philadelphia. In the exhibition of the famed galleries of St. Petersburg, Whenever has stood in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, has appeared with perfect ease the magnificent picture of 'De Soto discovering the Mississippi.' Rothermel painted it. His 'Christian Martyrs' is the most celebrated picture ever painted and exhibited in the larger cities of our land. It was painted for the State of Pennsylvania, and is justly one of her own gem. The commission to paint the picture for $10,000 was worthy of the Key Stone State. The picture is the masterpiece of the artist. It deserves and will obtain the favor of the people.

A mania for hunting on our Western plains seems to have seized upon many Englishmen of rank, and there are rumors of the prospective coming hither within the next two years of at least a dozen more of the scions of the British aristocracy, antelope hears and buffaloes. A Scotch journal intimates that the main object of all this visiting the United States is a hunt for American wives.

The linked sweetness long drawn out of the recent speech of the Democratic Congressmen, not only wearies the ear of the South, but it also pains upon the lusty and realistic West. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* pronounces it a downcast "darking vigor and energy," and not calculated to exert "any influence on the public mind." We told those gentlemen, at the time, that their elegant pantomime was too *recherche* for their public; blood and thunder, and plenty of it, is what hits the taste of the groundlings. It should have been preceded by a tub of stout of indulging in mild and melancholy monologue. It hasn't elicited a solitary *encore*, but on the contrary has fallen as flat and pointless as that other manifesto of the three Yonicy street talkers which commenced with the words "We, the people of England."

JAMES MCDONOUGH, Chief of Police of St. Louis, has requested the Board of Police Commissioners of that city to to call a convention of the heads of the Police Departments of the country during the present year, for the purpose of taking counsel together to inaugurate and adopt a system of police regulations whereby the whole detective force of the country can act in union, for the prevention and detection of crime, upon such conditions as the experience and judgment of the convention shall determine. The necessity for some system of co-operation between the police authorities of the principal cities of the country has long been felt; and a convention such as is proposed, if wisely conducted, might establish such rules of reciprocity as would aid largely in recovering stolen property, apprehending criminals and suppressing and punishing crime.

A FURNACE which will utilize peat, saw dust, tan-bark, shavings or other light or dusty fuel, in such manner as to smelt iron with them alone, or when mixed with coal, has been invented by a Norwegian and is about to be introduced at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. This furnace is said to have been thoroughly tested in Norway and Sweden, and so complete was its success that the Swedish iron masters donated the inventor $10,000. In the vicinity of Fond du Lac are inexhaustible beds of peat are known to exist, and if the furnace can be made capable of producing iron with this kind of fuel as economically as it is claimed, that city and many other places have the means at hand to become leading manufacturers of iron.

THE remark of General Sherman in New Orleans last week, that he believed that "this Government will keep on growing until it spreads over the whole American continent," ought to satisfy the most intense manifest destiny advocate. Its companion piece is the further remark that "if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress, and the anti-Ku-Klux at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down all Ku-Klux or other bands of marauders." In a certain sense, both remarks are probably correct. But the fulfilment contemplates a great deal of time, and neither is valuable for "present use." More to the point, however, is the observation: "We have territory enough—more than we have use for. We can hire a coaling station in the West Indies for three thousand dollars a year, and we had better do that."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A remarkable surgical case is reported at Sedalia, Missouri. George Gardner, of that place, had his foot crushed on the railroad, and being too much exhausted from the effect of the injury to admit of amputation, it was a question of life or death to save the ankle joint and to form a skin covering for the crushed and mangled stump. This was done, it is related, by transplanting or grafting on the wounded part from time to time a small portion of skin from another part of the body. Pieces of skin not so large as a grain of wheat were taken from the patient's arm and grafted on the lacerated stump, where they took root, as it were, formed a nucleus for growth, and gradually spread till the whole surface was completely covered with a sound and new integument of skin, and the young man has a good ankle joint and beautiful stump. The surgeon in charge does not claim to be the discoverer of this treatment, the credit of which is due to a celebrated surgeon of Paris. But the present case is believed to be the most clearly defined and eminently successful treated in the United States, and as such will undoubtedly excite much interest in scientific circles.

A SAN Francisco paper of the 21st ult. stated that within thirty days from that date a ship with four hundred Chinamen on board will arrive at that port, and that so far as known there is only one other ship under charter to bring Chinese to this country. An attempt to contract for a cargo of coolies with which to fill a contract in Peru resulted in a failure. Peru bears a hard name among the Celestials, and ever since the fifty years ago, Brillantyne is very much used in mourning and also the fine buffalo and "otter" brands of alpaca; the latter is quite new and manufactured expressly for a summer alpaca. It is exquisitely fine and light without being transparent and when finished in a pure silk dress of black, which never changes or loses its lustre. It furnishes a much needed medium between heavy and dishabille black fabrics, which will be appreciated by ladies both in and out of mourning.

Of Thibet Brillantyne made from the hair of the Turkey goat, which is very fine and silky, has achieved a wide popularity since its introduction with a year ago.

A distinctive feature of it, of the buffalo and otter brands of alpacas and beaver brand mohairs, is that the black is dye'd full and permanent, and they are finished alike on both sides. This high quality of dye and finish is not to be had as at the first. There are some beautiful gray Frost in muslins with black borders, for half-mourning house-dresses, this space, which one out of mourning can hardly help purchasing, and soft finished cambrics, in hair-stripes and checks, at thirty-five cents per yard, which look almost equal to silk.

There is this attraction about mourning materials, they are only ordered in the finest and choicest grades. A dollar-colored poplin, as the polite superintendent of a mourning department in one of the great establishments remarked the other day, "would not sell, but no "lady" would buy a dollar poplin in black.

BONNETS.

There is nothing new to record in bonnets or hats. From Fron gypsies of straw or chip, trimmed with the inevitable streamers of lace or *ones grain* ribbon, some few of which are of crinoline, the large round hat, while the roll gypsy or the Charlotte Corday seem to be more effective in the garnishing of loss fabrics of all but more distinguished taste. Veils are squares of dotted net, or gauze, the former edged with real thread lace, and having a narrow ribbon run through the top, in quite old style.

GLOVES.

Many-buttoned gloves have been restored to us at an average increase of price of twenty-five cents per button. Whether the extra buttons are worth the extra million annual expenditure is a question for a debating society.

"FAIRY FRINGE NECKTIES"

Are the latest and prettiest ornament for the neck. They are composed of several strands of soft, fringed silk, fastened together at the ends, and finished with soft tassels. They are usually in white or tints, and in very lovely shades of color, and are wonderfully becoming.

LACE.

There is a rage for lace, which finds its justification in the beauty of the new designs and new manufactures, *Duchesse* lace (another name for Honiton), Valenciennes and guipure, in white, black and tints, are used in the greatest profusion and enrich a great many articles that a few years ago were unknown. Black guipure lace over white dress fringe has a charming effect. Fine silk scrpes and sleeve sides are trimmed with guipure lace and insertions exactly matching in tint.

WASHING GRENADINES.

This is a new material which is rapidly superseding tarlatane and muslin in the making of our dresses and evening toilettes for young ladies. It is also used for making the plaitings, edged with patent leather, which are now in vogue for the skirts and for the trimming and retting of light colored silks for full dress wear. It is a clear white fabric like tarlatan, in appearance quite as transparent, but firmer, and possessing the advantage of washing beautifully.

WASHING GOODS.

Silk waistcoats, white or colored, cut deep, and outlined with rich lace, are the latest feature of elegant dinner dresses. White with black, turquoise blue with stone color or buff, pink with brown, constitute the most effective combinations. The waistcoat is fastened with buttons containing the two colors of the waistcoat, and body part of the dress. A very handsome one has pearl colored silk, and is covered with bands of white satin, covered with rows of black guipure lace, white satin waistcoat, outlined with black lace.

MUSLIN UNDER-JACKETS.

All silk dresses are made with jackets of India muslin, edged with Valenciennes lace, which also are worn under the basque, and are cut exactly like it, so that the lace or fringe of the basque may fall directly over the Valenciennes of the jacket beneath. This is particularly effective for black silks trimmed with rich black guipure lace.

LINEN.

Are worn more than ever, both white and colored, but are plainer than last season, and show much better taste. The most stylish consist of skirt and overskirt, trimmed with rich bands of colored plaitings. Guipure embroidery is used upon the walking suits of white linen and washing sattteh.

JENNIE JUNE.

A Young Girl Commits Suicide Because She Wants to See God and Her Dead Brother.

One of the most melancholy of suicides is recorded by the Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat*, that of a young girl of sixteen years, named Kate Kummerfelt, whose parents reside in the western part of the city, deliberately "shuffled off this mortal coil" by jumping into the Mississippi, near the foot of Ripley street. The reason for the rash act was a desire, on the part of the girl, but no sufficient reason can be thought of by any one for the rash performance. She was seen to commit the deed by Mr. Jasper Marten, from whose house on the bluff the leap, but before he could possibly reach her she was out of sight and rose no more. Search was immediately instituted and kept up till a late hour last night and again this morning, when about ten o'clock the body was found quite near the shore. She had laid her outer garments upon the boat, and in the pocket of her dress was found the following letter to her parents:

"Farewell dear father and mother! I hope you will not frightened. I am tired of this bad world. I want to go to God and see my little sister and brother. I shall not be found for a long time, but I shall not probably you cannot read it. Here is something for my mother. There is no cause for this act, you will do good to my mother. Give my best things I possess is my soul; but I have always kept it to myself so that others might not see it. Now I must. Let me hasten to my home—on the happy way to heaven. I will find the way about as far as it, as God is above me as in heaven. Farewell to the sun, to the water, above me is the moon. Give my best respects to all my friends. And now, farewell to all.

"KATE KUMMERFELT."

This is all there is left to show for what reason the suicide was committed, small though it be. During the day she had been with Washington Barden, seemingly to enjoy the German holiday, as was any one; a fact which makes the act seem even more strange and mysterious.

THE bill passed by the Illinois Legislature, increasing the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates to $200, has become a law and goes into effect on the first of July. An argument in favor of the bill is based upon the jurisdiction of the Justices will have a tendency to cause the people to be more careful in the selection of those magistrates, as the office has become more important and the trust larger.

"SONS of the Parisen mob have broken into the shed where the guillotine is kept, and destroyed that interesting adjutant of Death."

But this was not done in the interest of humanity. It was simply a confession of the growing military weakness of the Paris Reds, and of their general and individual despair. "Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all."

"SORROWFUL complaints that one-third of all the contents of the magazines for May is devoted to personal gossip."

This is because one-third of the number of their readers is composed of personal gossipers, and is merely the conjunction of literary green peas with veal.

Quit Drugging.

This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a medicinal agent it has no equal, while its pleasing favor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters attest its virtues and commend it.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventatives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS—SEPERATE PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., for a Steam Heating Apparatus for the new Cathedral. Also, for the Flag Stone Pavement of the Sidewalks. The work to be done according to the plans and specifications prepared by the late lamented J. W. KERR, Architect, No. 80 Fourth avenue.
THOMAS STEEL,
Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the Erection of a City Hall.
May 1, 1871.

TO CONTRACTORS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26, 1871.
PROPOSALS will be received until May 15th for the Graduation and Masonry of all the heavy portions of the new Cut-off Road, also, for the Flag Stone Pavement of the Sidewalks. The work to be done according to the plans and specifications prepared by the late lamented J. W. KERR, Architect, No. 80 Fourth avenue.
THOMAS STEEL,
Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the Erection of a City Hall.
May 1, 1871.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
PLAIN, STRIPED
AND
PLAID
JAPANESE
SILKS.
BLUE, GREEN,
BROWN AND BLACK
VELVETEENS.
Hosiery, Gloves,
AND
NOTIONS.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 Wood Street.

The People's Store,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVE.,
(Masonic Hall Building),
PITTSBURGH,
ARE NOW SHOWING A COMPLETE LINE OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
We invite every Lady to call and examine our Stock of Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Percales, Piques, Printed Muslins, White Goods, Linens, Domestic Ginghams, Calicoes, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets and Small Wares.
We warrant our Goods as represented and sell strictly on One Price System.
Inspection and comparison of our prices will prove to every customer that One Price is not only the fairest and easiest but the only way by which you can obtain the best value.
ONE PRICE! CASH SALES! SMALL PROFITS!
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE,
(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)
PITTSBURGH.
N. B.—Wholesale Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
New Government Loan.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.
James Prescott & Sons,
Chimney Sweeps,
Attend to Setting Grates, Putting on Chimney Tops and Jobbing Bricklaying, and we have also a Magic Cooking Range, the very best in the market, and all work warranted to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most fastidious. It is a simple tonic, stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it treg ethens the stomach, and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic should send for WARNER'S SAFE DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.
Chas. Abel & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils,
172 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURGH.
LOUISVILLE
CEMENT.
The Best. The Cheapest.
This Cement has by far the most extensive sale west of the Alleghanies.
Most of the Public Works of the West and South for the last five years have been constructed with it.
Though of acknowledged superior strength and quality to Marshall's and other Cements, it is sold at the lowest principal markets at prices to compete with inferior brands.
It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh to supercede all common lime in the foundations of good buildings.
For sale at Reduced Figures, by
LAING & M'KALLIP,
347 Liberty street.
J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.
W. W. WALLACE,
319 Liberty street.
These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'
10c. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1 00. $1 50. $2.
10c. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1 00. $1 50. $2.
10c. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1 00. $1 50. $2.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cent. Bonds, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 1, 1871.

The demand for money to-day was quite large, which was in the main liberally met. Applicants with strong offerings can generally be accommodated where they keep their accounts. Large amounts of money are sought for investment in mortgages on city property. Much of this money being trust funds, it is required to be placed in the most solid security. The open market was rather tame to-day; 8@10 offering that was acceptable.

The weekly statement of the New York associated banks was made to-day, and gave rise to some suspicions that the larger operators at the Stock Exchange had used their influence to render the exhibit as flattering as possible.

Most of its good features may in fact be set down as fictitious movement of currency in this direction, and it is not at all difficult to explain an increase of over a million dollars, and a half dollar of specie, crediting that, while the Treasury disbursed two millions by direct sale, it paid out about five millions in the way of Government on the public debt. It is true that the gold sold by the government did not come to the Stock Exchange, but the whole of the money, but the statement reflects in some degree the four millions sold at the corresponding time of the previous week. Hence, while the export of specie and the payments for customs have been heavy, they were not up to the disbursements of gold. Hence the large increase in specie in bank.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	111½	111½	111½

—The New York *Herald* (Sunday edition) speaking of Saturday's stock market, says: The stock market opened "good," to use an expression in vogue on the London Stock Exchange, and which, with all due deference to our national spirit of independence, might be beneficially added to the terms used in describing our market, which, in the peculiar circumstances and changes, has none too many. From this condition it gradually passed to buoyancy, at the same time displaying only moderate activity, and the street began to believe that the "good times" movement was at hand. But, as far as could be discovered, the opposing clingues were at a standstill, each waiting from the ordinary exercise of the week, and the rise in prices proved to be only a little flurry on the part of the outsiders themselves, encouraged by expectations of a good bank statement. The flurry over the market became dull, very dull, comparatively, and settled down into a state of indecision. It came out, when there was a general movement to realize, and prices went off to the lowest point of the final street dealings being utterly tame and disspirited. Even the fear of a scrip dividend on Lake Shore before Monday lost its influence, and the topic was hardly discussed.

—The *Evening Post* says: A very large "short" interest has been made in Lake Shore since Saturday, and it now lends "flat." In fact, all the leading stocks have been sold freely on speculative account, and the demand to cover these sales will make a market for a good deal of the stock of the "bear" manipulations during the week, which we have pointed out from step to step, have been successful, and in the ordinary course of affairs prices ought to advance. As to whether stocks are selling too high in regard to what they are worth is a secondary consideration, as the speculators, and with the outsiders who are attracted to the street by the hope of quick profits.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week:

May 1, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
C. & N. W.	100	100	100	100	100	100
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Erie	21	21	21	21	21	21
Reading	100	100	100	100	100	100
Harlem						
Mich. Cent.						
Lake Shore	101	101	100½	100½	100½	100½
Illinois Cent.						
Cleve. & Pitts.	92	92	92	92	92	92
C. C. & I.	124	124	124	124	124	124
C. & N. W.	99	99	99	99	99	99
Do. pref.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	64	64	64	64	64	64
Do. pref.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Pul. & Wabash						
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Ohio & Miss.	32	32	32	32	32	32
Cin. & Alton						
Do. pref.						
N. Y. & Erie	21	21	21	21	21	21
N. J. Centre						
Quicksilver						
W. U. Tel.						
Pacific Mail	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Adams Ex.						
Wells F. Ex.						
American Ex.						
N. Y. Ex.	111	111	111	111	111	111
Gold						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	94
Philadelphia and Erie	30
Lehigh Navigation	35
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	57½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	42
North Pennsylvania Railroad	17
Camden and Amboy Railroad	116
Schuylkill Navigation	19
Reading	55

Ex privilege.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Pittsburgh, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin, for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards, on collateral or with approved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—To-day being set apart as a general holiday in Pittsburgh as the occasion of the Peace Jubilee, the streets wore the appearance of a grand gala day. The weather was propitious, and it would seem that the entire German population of the city turned out to testify their gratitude upon the return of peace in the Fatherland, and, it may be, with a pardonable pride that their countrymen had, in so short a time, conquered the gallant French nation. We are led to these remarks by way of introduction to the fact that the markets were without their usual activity to-day, and the only way it is to be accounted for is upon the hypothesis that both sellers and buyers were excited with a pardonable desire to witness the grand pageant marching through the streets, keeping time to the strains of music poured forth from bands old, young and improvised for the occasion. We have no change to note in the general features of the market, prices ruling the same as at our last report, hence we omit our regular quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 2, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday presented nothing very new or interesting. Business was in a great measure suspended owing to the German holiday. So far as we could learn prices have undergone no change.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking prices for various deliveries: Spot 10½@; May 10½@; seller's option to July 10½@; buyer's option to end of year 10¾@; option all year 10¾@; buyer's option all year 12½@.

REFINED.

The market opened weak. We continue to quote as follows: Spot 22½@; May 22½@; June 22½@; July 22½@; August 20½@. Sales 5,000 bbls May 22½@.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TUESDAY, May 2, 10 A.M.—*Herald* says: The market was firmer toward the close of the day, and sellers generally asking an advance of prices, though there was but little disposition to purchase on the part of buyers. The market closed quiet and firm. We give the following

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$ 95
500 bbls upper creek	3 95
500 bbls upper creek	3 95
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 97½
500 bbls upper creek	3 95
500 bbls upper creek, spot	3 99
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 97½
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 96
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 97½
1,000 bbls upper creek, S. O. first 6 months	4 00
1,000 bbls upper creek, S. O. first 6 months	4 00
1,000 bbls upper creek, regular	4 05
1,000 bbls lower creek, heavy gravity	4 10
500 bbls Roseville	4 05
500 bbls Roseville, heavy gravity	4 15
1,000 bbls Oil City, all gravity	4 05

New York, May 1, 1871.—Closing on Saturday April 30th.—Crude in bulk held with more confidence at 10¾@ 11c; gray 50c bbls sold at the inside price; refined in consumer, with sales of 1,500 bbls upon the spot, closing at 25½@25¾c; 1,000 bbls for first half June, closing at 25½@25¾c; 1,000 bbls for first half July, 26c; 2,000 bbls for last half July, 26c; 5,000 bbls for first half August, 26½@26¾c; 5,000 bbls for last half August, 26½@26¾c; 5,000 bbls for first half May, 27½@27¾c; 1,000 bbls for last half May, 27½@27¾c; 1,000 bbls for first half May, 28c; 2,000 bbls for last half May, 28c; 10,000 bbls for all May, 28½c.

PHILADELPHIA CRUDE, May 1.—Market firm at 9½@9¾c, 60 days, Pa., May 1.—Market steady and firm at 22½@23c, cash; 22½@23c, May 1.—Market firm at 22½@23c, cash; 22½@23c, May 1.—Market firm at 22½@23c, cash; 22½@23c, May 1.—Market

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

Abuses of the Franking Privilege—Indian Outrages in Arizona, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1871.

The Whiskey Interest.

The convention of distillers, held at Chicago recently, sent a representative here to look after the interests of that branch of industry. This agent has had several interviews with the officers of Internal Revenue, urging upon them the necessity of enforcing the payment of all special taxes now in arrears. These are said to be heavy, and in some instances more than cover the value of distilleries in operation. The Internal Revenue Department appears to be of the opinion that it would not be for the best interest of the Government to insist upon the payment of these back dues at the present time, as it would chose a large number of establishments run upon small capital, and would only benefit those who have already a large stock of whisky on hand.

The Abuse of the Franking Privilege.

It is again being agitated by Postmaster General Creswell, who is engaging in preparing statistics to present to the next Congress on the subject. He pointed to-day as one of the exemplifications of the evils of the system, the sending off to-day of thirteen immense mail bags of matter to Senator Creery, free of postage. On the other hand, members claim that the largest part of the franked matter sent through the mails goes on account of the various departments. The latter also have statistics in the course of preparation going to demonstrate that fully one-half of the free matter through the mails is carried on account of the departments.

The Indians in Arizona.

Ex-Governor McCormick was at the War Department to-day, insisting on sending extra troops to Arizona. He claims that the Indians are on the warpath, and that the resources of the settlers are insufficient to protect themselves against the inroads of the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1871.

THE SUPREME COURT—THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

There was a large number of members of the bar present at the Supreme Court chamber to-day, including Solicitor General Bristow and Senators Trumbull and Cole, as it was known the court would announce many opinions prepared during the week's session and continue to adjourning until the 16th of October next. All the judges were on the bench with the exception of Justice Nelson, who is absent from the city. The Chief Justice retired at about two o'clock. None of the opinions were announced by him. At three o'clock Justice Clifford read a brief paper on the legal tender cases of Knox vs. Lee and Parker vs. Davis, as follows: In these two cases, two questions were heretofore directed to be argued, viz: First, Is the act of Congress known as the legal tender act constitutional as to contracts made before its passage? Second, Is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage? These questions have been considered by the court, and both have been decided in the affirmative. The decree of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in the case of Parker vs. Davis is therefore affirmed, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of the Eastern District, Texas, is also affirmed. The Chief Justice, with whom Justice Swayne, Clifford and Field, dissent from the majority of the court upon these propositions, and the result of holding that act of Congress so far as applicable to contracts made before its passage. The opinion of the court and the reasons for dissent will be read at the close of the adjourned term.

In Dunning vs. Sears and others, two cases from the Supreme Court of Michigan, contract for the delivery of a specified weight of gold, solvable as "specie money." The contracts in question were discharged by the payment of treasury notes equivalent in market value to the value of coined money of the stipulated weight of gold, and the court reversed that judgment, holding that it should have been entered for coined dollars and parts of dollars in accordance with the decision on Bronson vs. Rhoades and Butler vs. Horwitz, 7 Wall 229 and 258. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

THE FIVE PER CENTS.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $613,600.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

House of Commons.

LONDON, May 1.—In the House of Commons Harcourt and Henry made bitter attacks on the budget. Mr. Lowe defended it, and said the government had presented the best arrangement possible for the imposts rejected by the House. He hoped this new attempt to satisfy the House would meet with a better reception. Thomas Barring renewed the attack, and Mr. Gladstone replied, showing that the new measures now proposed were identical with those offered by the Conservatives three years ago. Mr. Gladstone announced that the establishment of the original budget the government intended to stand by the project for the reduction of terminal annuities. Mr. Disraeli said that valuable as was the income tax as a source of revenue, the government should not depend upon it for the future. He denied the identity of the present measures with those formerly proposed by the Conservatives. A vote was then taken, and resulted in the defeat of the resolve against the income tax.

Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, May 1.—Granville, in the House of Lords to-night, declined to answer questions respecting state negotiations for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question with the United States. Granville stated that the government was under obligations of secrecy until treaty ratifications were exchanged.

In the House of Commons the debate on the budget was resumed. Wm. H. Smith, member for Westminster, moved an amendment in favor of the opinion of the House it is inexpedient to increase the rate of taxation on incomes, and urged to show that the additional burden would fall exclusively on small incomes. Mr. Lidell, member for Northumberland, seconded the motion, and endeavored to prove that the reasoning of the Government was deceptive.

Coming Home.

LONDON, May 1.—Generals Sheridan, Forsythe and Welow, and a son of President Lincoln, are passengers in the steamer Russia, which sailed on Saturday for New York.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 1.—The steamships City of Baltimore and Parthia, from New York, and Aleppo, from Boston, touched at Queenstown, and the Nebraska and Iberia at Liverpool, to-day.

BREST, May 1.—The steamship Pereire, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 1, 2 P. M.—Consols 93½; 5-20s of '65, 90½; do 67, 90½; do 67, 92½; 10-40s 89½.

ANTWERP, May 1.—Petroleum firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7⅞d.

CORK, No. 2 mixed 33s. Others unchanged.

LONDON, May 1.—To-day is a holiday on London Stock Exchange, and quotations given are street rates.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A hailstorm on Saturday afternoon destroyed about half the fruit crop around Jacksonville, Ill., and did much other damage.

George W. Smith accidentally shot and killed his wife in Powelsbirk county, Ind., on Friday.

Brigham Young broke ground for the Southern Railroad at Salt Lake City yesterday.

Col. J. Francisco Chave was yesterday nominated for the fourth time by the Republicans for Governor of New Mexico.

Ex-Governor Manly died yesterday afternoon at Raleigh, N. C., aged seventy-five.

The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last evening.

The Grand jury in Chicago, yesterday morning, failed to find an indictment against P. A. Leonard for the killing of Dr. Scanland, his brother-in-law, and he was discharged from custody. It is said that every one of the twenty-four grand jurors voted against an indictment, all being of the opinion that Leonard committed the act in self-defense.

The Troy, N. Y., Hosiery Mills, belonging to Marshall & Tate, and occupied by Sheppard & Buckley for the manufacture of knitted goods, was partially burned at noon yesterday. Loss $20,000; insured.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Dr. Chamberlain was shot and instantly killed Saturday night by Sidney Clark, a cousin, over land difficulties. Both parties met, armed with shot guns, Clark getting the first fire.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Charles Cunningham, an Hibernia Leader, of Hamilton, O., was arrested at Quincy, Ill., yesterday, on suspicion of having been the murderer of ex-Secretary Tyrone, of Springfield on Saturday night. He came in on the train that morning from Springfield, and stated that he saw the body after the murder; that he saw a pistol by its side, and saw the wound that was made on the head with a blunt instrument. He was a member of the fire department. When arrested, he seemed greatly agitated. A stump shot and thirty cents in money were all that was found on him.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—River seventeen feet and rising rapidly. Arrived—Nevada, Nashville, Cumberland, Evansville, St. Louis; R R. Hudson, Wheeling; Valley, St. Louis; Allegheny Belle, St. Louis. Departed—Allegheny Belle, Wheeling; Valley and Exchange, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—River risen eight inches and still rising, with three feet six inches water in the chute, and five feet six inches in the canal. No business to-day except receipts from packing boats. Alternately clear and cloudy to-day and warm; meeting at 8 P. M. A sprinkling rain to-night. Arrived—Robert Horns, Memphis; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans. Departed—Robert Burns and Mollie, Davenport. Billed to leave to-morrow—Mary Houston, New Orleans. The following are lying at port and wharf, awaiting trips to New Orleans: C. B. Church, Belfast, Kate Kinney, Mary Houston, Potomac, P. W. Strader, Shawnee and Kentucky. The Mary Houston came in from Pomeroy with a tow of salt and Strader from Pomeroy with a tow of coal. Hanging Rock, and returned to-day to Red river iron works with supplies.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, May 1.—The weather is cloudy and very sultry, with prospects of rain; river stationary; mercury 82. Port list: Arrived—Florence Lee, 4 A. M.; Tarascon and Fayette, 10 A. M.; America, 11 A. M.; Jno. A. Wood and Niagara, 12 M.; Sterling Gresham, 11 Dowan—Robert Mitchell, 10 P. M.; Kate Robinson, 11 P. M.; Quickstep, 5 P. M.; Alaska, 6 P. M.; Mary Ames, Cannelton packet, and Mouton, Henderson, 6 P. M. The Americus, Kate Robinson and Alaska had good trips; the others rather light. Business very dull.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 1.—River falling, with eight feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 1.—Port list: Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Petrel, Island No. 1 to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; James Howard, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; H. C. Yeager, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Virginia, New Orleans, 6 P. M. River stationary. Showery this afternoon and cloudy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Arrived—City of Cairo, Vicksburg; M. J. Wilke, Quincy; Mitchell, St. Paul; Bismarck, New Orleans; Mollie McPike, Davenport; Red Wing, St. Paul. Departed—Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh; Dubuque, St. Louis; Ingomar, Memphis; City of Chester, Memphis; Robb, Illinois river. River falling slowly, with ten feet water to Cairo and about the same to Keokuk. Weather cloudy and warm.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 1.—Down—Belle Lee, 18 last night; J. H. Greenwood, 2 last night. Boats down to-day—Pargoud, Jessie Benton, Natchez, Dunbar, Belle of Memphis, Continental and Lady Lee, St. Louis; Post, Yazoo; Louisville, Indiana and Commonwealth, New Orleans; Mary Boyd and Utah, Arkansas river.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—Departed Sunday—John Kyle and Oliver Branard, St. Louis. Arrived to-day—Pargoud and Jessie Benton, Cincinnati. Departed—Longwood, Louisville.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Japanese Silks—White, Orr & Co.
Free Excursion—Leetonia.
Statement of Pittsburgh.
Dividend—Iron City National Bank.
Diamond Hotel—Geo. W. Wood & Co.
Life Association of America.
Fresh Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Corsets—49 Fifth avenue.
Boston Hats—Opera Hat House.
Shirts—Opera Hat House.
Silk Hats—Opera Hat House.
Boston Hats—641 Fifth avenue.
Union Palace Hotel—J. Reed & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McClelland.
Spring Styles—64 Fifth avenue.
Silver Plating—Reed & Co.
Silk Hats—Open Hat House.
Nelson Cutler—P. A. Konold & Co.
Colored Shirts—474 Fifth avenue.
Carriage Trimmer Wanted—Hoffman's Carriage Bazaar.
Military Caps—Opera Hat House.
Silk Hats—Opera Hat House.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Brick Houses for Sale—Ostendorf & Son.
Imperial French Wine Vinegar—T. K. Wilson.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. S. Bender & Co.
Lace Leather, Belting—R. M. Kerr & Co.
Houses for All—W. N. Howard.
Steam Engines for Sale—Arnold & McCaffrey.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Steam Heating—Reed Brothers.
Coal Property for Sale—D. Howard.
Diagonal Saw Gauge—D. DeHaven & Sons.
Pennsylvania Iron Works—Everson, Preston & Co.
Rent and Mine Houses—J. H. Bonnell.
Notice to Tax payers—J. L. Dennison.
Elementary Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
West Wisconsin Railway Company Seven Per Cent. Gold Land Grant Bonds.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Planing and Scribing—J. T. Bender & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Penny Sales Tobacco—Wetmann & Bro.
Caution—Simon Johnston.
Anthem Reported—John Whitcomb.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Coal Tar and Roofing Materials—W. B. Lupton & Co.
Carpenters Beware—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Red Lion Lot—Caravan, Menagerie and Circus, May 4.
Library Hall—Bonfield Opera Combination, May 2.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Black Crook.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Academy of Music—Bonfield's Combination.
Hotel Sewing Machines—Hall & Market street.
Spring Hats—Opera Hat House.

List of Unmailable Letters, May 1, 1871.

Brooks & Co., E. W., New York.....3c
Cole Sales, W. H., Paris, Pa.....3c
McLaughlin, Maria, Philadelphia.....3c

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Ohio Dead-Lock.

COLUMBUS, May 1.—The General Assembly is still in session, and probably will be nearly all night. The appropriation bill has passed to pass the Senate this afternoon, and fears are entertained that the Legislature will adjourn to-morrow without making any provision for the expenses of the State Government, for the support of the public schools and benevolent institutions, and for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. The effort to take up the Odiin Short Line Railroad bill in the House this afternoon. The Appropriation bill passed the Senate at 10:20 o'clock to-night by a vote of 21 to 12. The General Assembly will probably adjourn at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—A large number of delegates are at Frankfort for the State Convention on Wednesday. There is a strong feeling in favor of Hon. T. L. McCleary for Governor. It is understood he will return to run, but looks forward to the United States senatorship. There is a strong movement in favor of General Buell. It is probable the resolutions will be based on the basis of the recent Democratic Congressional address.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1.—Wm. Henry Harrison, a Holden Republican, was elected Mayor of this city by the Democrats to-day. The majority of the Republican party, including a majority of the negroes, supported C. L. Hunter as a Holden Republican. The Mayor elect is a brother of Mrs. Governor Holden.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SUBSCRIPTION OF STOCK VOTED.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 1.—An election to-day decided by 1,126 majority to subscribe stock in the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Railroad Company, to build a road from here to Bellefontaine, Ohio.

LEASE OF THE NEW JERSEY ROADS NOT COMPLETED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The report published in the Philadelphia papers that the terms and lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad had been agreed upon by the Committees of Directors of both companies was incorrect. The committee of the Camden and Amboy have the lease under consideration, and will report the result to a meeting of the directors of both companies, which will be held in Trenton on Thursday night. The Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors has taken as yet no final action on the matter. The report of their deliberation will be submitted to the Directors, by whom it will be laid before a meeting of the stockholders on the 16th inst.

Steel Manufacture in the West.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Extensive Bessemer steel works are being erected in connection with the South Chicago Rolling Mills. Still more extensive steel works are building at the North Chicago Rolling Mills, and we learn that arrangements have just been completed to add Bessemer steel works to the Joliet Rolling Mill Works. The Cambria Iron Company, with some capitalists of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, have purchased the right and the capital needed to whatever extent not exceeding $2,000,000. Several blast furnaces are to be speedily erected in connection with the steel works and furnish the pig metal, to be converted into steel. Since the railroads have formed their combination rails will last as many years, almost as iron rails will months, the demand for Bessemer rails has become enormous, and far beyond the present capacity of the supply. The Eastern companies making Bessemer steel rails are clearing from $20 to $25 per ton on every ton of rails they manufacture. Rails are no more profitable business.

CITY MATTERS.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Reception of the Irish Patriot—The Escort Welcome at the St. Charles Hotel—Lecture at Lafayette Hall.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, about whom so much has been said of late, arrived in this city at ten o'clock yesterday. He was met at the East Liberty station by the Reception Committee, Messrs. Strain, McCarthy, McGee and others, and escorted to Friendship Grove to participate in the Grand picnic pleasure, where he was received by Major Brosh and Dr. Gross, whose guest he was during the day. He was escorted through the Grove's magnificent grounds, and after a most bountifully entertained by the host of the occasion, Dr. Gross, whose hospitality is well known in this community. At four o'clock, accompanied by Dr. Gross and Dr. Gross, the President of Select Council, in an open carriage he was escorted to the Union Depot Hotel, where the reception was to take place. After a delay of over an hour, Companies "A" and "B," of the Irish Battalion, preceded by the carriage containing four of the Reception Committee and the St. Cecelia Brass Band, arrived at the depot to escort the honored guest to the St. Charles Hotel. When the escort arrived at the Union Depot, Mr. Rossa was conducted to a carriage drawn by four horses, and accompanied by Mayor McCleary, Chief of Select Council Hon. P. McCarthy, Esq., took the lead of the procession. The Reception Committee in carriages came next, then followed the military companies. The route by which order the procession moved over the route published yesterday morning, to the St. Charles Hotel.

THE WELCOME.

Soon after entering the hotel, Mr. Rossa made his appearance on the balcony, and was greeted with vociferous applause. When silence had been restored, John C. McCarthy, Esq., made a brief address of welcome, concluded by introducing the distinguished patriot.

REMARKS OF MR. ROSSA.

Mr. Rossa, on being introduced to the assemblage, said:

My friends: I am happy to meet you on this occasion. I am not a man of words, and consequently am not accustomed to talking. I have been one year of comparative silence. Too much talking and too little action has been characteristic of many of my countrymen, (Applause.) Anything I may have heard of me, has been the result of acts, not words. (Applause.) I am glad to see by the welcome that there shall be fewer words and more work in the future. (Loud applause.) When I reflect on the liberty you enjoy here, I cannot but contrast it with the fact that if you were to land to-day on your own native soil, with the smell of gunpowder on your clothes, you would be at once thrust into prison. But I shall say no more now, except that I am glad to see you, and will be glad to meet you to-night. But I shall say no more now, except that Mr. Rossa retired amidst prolonged applause.

REMARKS OF W. D. MOORE, ESQ.

W. D. Moore, Esq., being called on, responded in a brief speech. He said, among other things:

The piece of a man's birth is nothing; what he does for liberty and humanity is everything. You do honor to-day to one who, from boyhood to manhood, has been a devoted friend of liberty. When a man, in anyland or at any time, utters cries of grief for the freedom of his native land, he should cheer for its utterance. (Applause.) O'Donovan Rossa fought against tyranny and oppression. He fought against a Puritanism that has maintained the right in all ages at others who do not yield obedience to its demands. (Applause.) I should be ashamed to call myself an American, or a man, if I did not say to every one who speaks a word or strikes a blow for Ireland, "God speed to victory." (Loud applause.) God hates oppression and injustice. His vengeance will be sure; it will surely come; and when it does come, woe to the heads of princes and to the builders of guillotines. (Applause.) Here, my fellow citizens, you are gathering the rose of liberty, the inheritance, and awaiting the opportunity to strike for the liberation of Ireland. When that opportunity shall come, there will be no more talk, but we shall be elsewhere than here. I know you will be in the front when blows are struck for the emancipation of the land which furnish the pig metal, to be converted into steel. Since the railroads have formed their combination rails will last as many years, almost as iron rails will months, the demand for Bessemer rails has become enormous, and far beyond the present capacity of the supply. The Eastern companies making Bessemer steel rails are clearing from $20 to $25 per ton on every ton of rails they manufacture. There is no more profitable business.

CITY MATTERS.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Reception of the Irish Patriot—The Escort Welcome at the St. Charles Hotel—Lecture at Lafayette Hall.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, about whom so much has been said of late, arrived in this city at ten o'clock yesterday. He was met at the East Liberty station by the Reception Committee, Messrs. Strain, McCarthy, McGee and others, and escorted to Friendship Grove to participate in the Grand picnic pleasure, where he was received by Major Brosh and Dr. Gross, whose guest he was during the day. He was escorted through the Grove's magnificent grounds, and after a most bountifully entertained by the host of the occasion, Dr. Gross, whose hospitality is well known in this community. At four o'clock, accompanied by Dr. Gross and Dr. Gross, the President of Select Council, in an open carriage he was escorted to the Union Depot Hotel, where the reception was to take place. After a delay of over an hour, Companies "A" and "B," of the Irish Battalion, preceded by the carriage containing four of the Reception Committee and the St. Cecelia Brass Band, arrived at the depot to escort the honored guest to the St. Charles Hotel. When the escort arrived at the Union Depot, Mr. Rossa was conducted to a carriage drawn by four horses, and accompanied by Mayor McCleary, Chief of Select Council Hon. P. McCarthy, Esq., took the lead of the procession. The Reception Committee in carriages came next, then followed the military companies. The route by which order the procession moved over the route published yesterday morning, to the St. Charles Hotel.

THE WELCOME.

Soon after entering the hotel, Mr. Rossa made his appearance on the balcony, and was greeted with vociferous applause. When silence had been restored, John C. McCarthy, Esq., made a brief address of welcome, concluded by introducing the distinguished patriot.

REMARKS OF MR. ROSSA.

Mr. Rossa, on being introduced to the assemblage, said:

My friends: I am happy to meet you on this occasion. I am not a man of words, and consequently am not accustomed to talking. I have been one year of comparative silence. Too much talking and too little action has been characteristic of many of my countrymen, (Applause.) Anything I may have heard of me, has been the result of acts, not words. (Applause.) I am glad to see by the welcome that there shall be fewer words and more work in the future. (Loud applause.) When I reflect on the liberty you enjoy here, I cannot but contrast it with the fact that if you were to land to-day on your own native soil, with the smell of gunpowder on your clothes, you would be at once thrust into prison. But I shall say no more now, except that I am glad to see you, and will be glad to meet you to-night. But I shall say no more now, except that Mr. Rossa retired amidst prolonged applause.

REMARKS OF W. D. MOORE, ESQ.

W. D. Moore, Esq., being called on, responded in a brief speech. He said, among other things:

The piece of a man's birth is nothing; what he does for liberty and humanity is everything. You do honor to-day to one who, from boyhood to manhood, has been a devoted friend of liberty. When a man, in anyland or at any time, utters cries of grief for the freedom of his native land, he should cheer for its utterance. (Applause.) O'Donovan Rossa fought against tyranny and oppression. He fought against a Puritanism that has maintained the right in all ages at others who do not yield obedience to its demands. (Applause.) I should be ashamed to call myself an American, or a man, if I did not say to every one who speaks a word or strikes a blow for Ireland, "God speed to victory." (Loud applause.) God hates oppression and injustice. His vengeance will be sure; it will surely come; and when it does come, woe to the heads of princes and to the builders of guillotines. (Applause.) Here, my fellow citizens, you are gathering the rose of liberty, the inheritance, and awaiting the opportunity to strike for the liberation of Ireland. When that opportunity shall come, there will be no more talk, but we shall be elsewhere than here. I know you will be in the front when blows are struck for the emancipation of the land which furnish the pig metal, to be converted into steel. Since the railroads have formed their combination rails will last as many years, almost as iron rails will months, the demand for Bessemer rails has become enormous, and far beyond the present capacity of the supply. The Eastern companies making Bessemer steel rails are clearing from $20 to $25 per ton on every ton of rails they manufacture. There is no more profitable business.

THE GRAY TRIAL—AND SINCE.

A Candid Statement and Argument from the Standpoint of the Defense.

The following candid statement of facts connected with the Gray trial, and arguments fairly deducible from the standpoint of the defense, have been handed us for publication:

The standing of the accused as well as of his accusers, the serious nature of the charges, the effect of acquittal or conviction upon the church and the community all combined to make this case the subject of social street and newspaper controversy. Its most singular and sudden termination has served to continue the interest and excitement. It has been so much discussed piecemeal in its origin, progress and end that a resume of its history may be of service in forming a correct judgement upon its merits and its management.

Four gentlemen, members of the church of which Mr. Gray was pastor, sent to the last annual Conference a bill of charges against Mr. Gray. Each charge contained several specifications. The charges and specification were appended the names of the witnesses who were expected to sustain it. Mr. Gray being sick during Conference "*the case*" was referred to the proper presiding Elder.

This phrase—"*the case*"—has a technical meaning in Methodist law; applying to one of the questions regularly asked of the Presiding Elders, at every Conference, when the name of each preacher in his district is called, to ascertain if there are any charges against him. The Conference may refer to the Presiding Elder a specific charge, or it may refer "the case of a preacher," which latter reference carries with it the duty of examining any charges which may be brought; provided they are such as the tribunal to be composed of the Presiding Elder could take cognizance of. This explanation being considered as a parenthesis, we continue the history.

The Presiding Elder, to whom the case was referred, fixed the time for hearing, notified the accusers and the accused, selected a committee of preachers to act as jurors. The appointed day was more than thoughtless, how absolutely cruel, to brand a man's reputation for such a trivial thing! And how many persons thought the case was pre-judged denied the opportunity of going fully into the case, simply because their testimony upon this one unimportant specification was not required.

Further than this, Mr. Gray's answer admitted the truth of the charge, and denied its criminality. Why, then, any necessity for proving them? How absurd to say that ruling out testimony as to admitted facts is doing justice to the accused! Such rulings cede the investigation upon the controverted points of the various charges. Mr. Gray had the undoubted relative to the young man. In stating that when he learned of the intimacy alluded to, he reproved and admonished him, and received from him a promise of repentance and amendment. This he Mr. Gray considered sufficient ground for silence. In fact, took from him the right to inform the employer.

It will not do for the accusers to justify their course by pretending that there were other charges. They had known them for months, and if they had fully prepared their indictment, subscribed their names to it, and met to try. Part of it alleging no offense, and being admitted, and a fair and full issue being joined on the other counts, it was due to the accused to Mr. Gray, to the Church, to the community, to common honesty and manly candor to go on with the trial, or acknowledge that the grave charges were unfounded and unjust.

Refusing to do either, the duty of the Committee called by law for the case was very plain. The indictment had been read and pleas entered—the issue was framed; no evidence having been offered to sustain the specification, and it necessarily fell. The charge was not sustained, and the defendant was entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

It would have been the height of absurdity for the accused to have closed his testimony in chief, in proof against him to rebut. It is asking a man to rebut before anything has been established against him. This would be laughed at in secular tribunals, and surely there is not less faith in humanity, not less spirit in our ecclesiastical courts, that the rule of presumptive innocence should be reversed.

The other ground upon which the committee refused to render a verdict is equally untenable. It is pretended that this was not a trial simply because a higher tribunal might hear the case. But the Methodist Discipline makes it a trial, prescribes the mode of conducting and then forms of verdict, positive that Mr. Gray will not be given a discharge of duty upon such grounds as this? But perhaps it would be exercising too much charity to say that one who would form a decided opinion before hearing the testimony would acknowledge that his opinion had not been justified.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The first case taken up was that of George Miller vs. John McClurkey, action in debt. Jury out.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

This court met at ten o'clock but there being no cases ready for trial court adjourned.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The May term of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania commenced yesterday morning, before Judge McCandless.

The list of jurors was called, after which W. S. Furguson, Esq., in an appropriate address, announced the melancholy death of R. R. Patterson, Esq., a member of the bar, and moved that the court adjourn out of respect for his memory.

Judge McCandless pronounced a eulogy upon the deceased after which the court adjourned the court till this morning at ten o'clock.

U. S. COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

During to-day's session of the court the following order was made:

Now, May-1st, 1871, on motion of H. B. Swoope, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, it is ordered that Joseph Dilworth is appointed a United States Commissioner for the Western District, and it is ordered that a commission issue to him in due form.

CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS.

After the appointment mentioned above had been announced, Mr. Dilworth received the appointment of Chief Supervisor of Elections by this recommendation and order of Court: The Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania: In discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the fourteenth section of an act of Congress approved February 28, 1871, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act approved May 31, 1870," &c., I hereby recommend Joseph Dilworth, a Commissioner of this Court, as Chief Supervisor of Elections in and for the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

WM. A. MCKENNAN,
Circuit Judge.

May 1, 1871.

And now, May 1, 1871, the Circuit Judge having filed in this Court his recommendation in writing of Joseph Dilworth, a commissioner of this Court, as Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the said Joseph Dilworth is therefore appointed Chief Supervisor of Elections for said district, in pursuance of an act, &c.

Building Improvements.

No part of the city is making greater strides in the matter of improvements at present than the Seventeenth ward. The large works of the Keystone Bridge Company are in full operation, and their business quadruples that of the iron bridges in the West are daily shipped.

Messrs. Porter, Bell & Co.'s buildings, large and substantial brick shops, are rapidly approaching completion. The machinery will be forwarded from the Eastern factories in a few days and the works will probably be in operation during the present month. The firm will be quick to perceive any quick to meet the demand for narrow-gauge roads that are springing up all over the country. We hope that they will find a market for their light locomotives.

In the immediate vicinity, Messrs. Carnegie, Kloman & Co., are to erect large blast furnaces, and on every side are evidences of great activity and consequently increasing trade.

The casual visitor in our city is struck with the taste and hum, and old residents note almost daily how the streets are thronged and crowded more than ever before.

Decoration and Dedication.

There appears to be a diversity of opinion among the members of the G. A. R. relative to decorating the Soldiers' Monument on Decoration Day, and the Executive Committee appointed by the General Posts assembled in convention for the purpose of making arrangements, took the liberty, it is claimed, of issuing an order, unauthorized, which order was to the effect that the several Posts be not expected to participate in the dedication ceremonies. Hays Post, No. 3, are of opinion that the several Posts should turn out on that occasion, and at a meeting held last night the following Resolutions were offered by Lee S. Smith and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the G. A. R. have announced through general orders No. 1 published in the city papers, that the G. A. R. would not participate in the dedication of the soldiers monument on Decoration Day.

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed in the general order issued by the Executive Committee of the G. A. R. are not the sentiments of Hays Post No. 3, and are not in accordance with the ruling of the Convention of the 11th ult.

An employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad fell in a fit in front of Messrs. W. F. Miller & Co.'s store on Liberty street, yesterday morning. He was taken into the store and properly cared for. He recovered in about an hour, and stated that he was subjected to fits, which were brought on by excitement.

Organization of the West Pennsylvania Department of the Life Association of America.

Pursuant to notice the Trustees of the West Pennsylvania Department of the Life Association of America met at the office, 100 Fourth avenue, at two p. m., on Saturday, April 29th, to elect a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Board of Directors.

On motion of W. E. Schmertz, Esq., the meeting was called to order by electing John Haworth, Esq., Chairman, and Samuel A. Long, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to make nominations: A. H. English, Samuel A. Long, Wm. France, James R. Newell and John Crawford, Esqs.

The committee selected and unanimously reported the following names for the respective offices:

James Park, Jr., President; W. E. Schmertz, Vice President; W. H. Everson, Treasurer.

Directors—R. J. Anderson, W. H. Everson, A. Goetzinger, John Haworth, W. G. Hughart, Jacob Kice, A. P. McGrew, Joseph Morganstern, James Park, Jr., John Ormsby Phillips, W. E. Schmertz, Wm. Sinclair and R. F. Wilson, Esqs.

On motion of G. D. McGrew, Esq., the report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and the gentlemen whose names were reported were elected to the respective offices.

After some general remarks the meeting adjourned.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending April 22th, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, by Messrs. Dodge & Reed, of David A. Burr, Solicitor of U. S. and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 113,977—Machine for manufacturing picks and similar tools; Augustus Buerkle, Pittsburgh.

No. 113,994—Melodeon; Peter Engers, Jefferson Furnace.

No. 114,002—Attachment for revolving moldboard for plows; Joseph S. Gaffney, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Neal M. Loveridge, Pittsburgh.

No. 114,019—Machine for making strap-hinges; Wm. J. Lewis, Pittsburgh.

No. 114,028—King bolt for railway car truck; Samuel W. Murray and Benj. P. Lamson, Milton.

No. 114,044—Plow mold board; Samuel R. Rider, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and James Marshall, same place.

No. 114,057—Wire fence; Arnold C. Sisson, Factoryville.

No. 114,126—Torsion spring for railway cars; Benj. Hershey, Erie, assignor to himself, E. Geer, Richard Dudley and R. Dudley, Chicago, Ill.

No. 114,257—Plow; Adam Weaber, Lebanon, assignor to himself and L. L. Heiks, Clear Springs.

EXTENSION.

Improvement in grinding saws; Daniel S. Nippes, Upper Macion township, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased. Letters patent No. 17,119, dated April 21, 1857.

"Bohemian Girl" at Library Hall.

To-night the English Opera combination will give their first performance at Library Hall. Balfe's beautiful work, the "Bohemian Girl," will be given, with Miss Rose Hersee as *Arline*, which, with the other characters in capable hands. As the *Gypsy Queen*, Henri Drayton as *Count Arnheim*, Brookhouse as *Thaddeus*, and the remainder of the cast as the *Devilshoof*, *Captain of the Guard*, *Queen*, *Florestein* and *Josephine*. Miss Nellie Freeman, the California Prima Donna, will be the *Buda*. Seats can be secured at Mrs. Blume's, Fifth avenue.

East End Gas Company.

The annual election for officers and managers of the East End Gas Company for the ensuing year, took place yesterday. An unusually full vote was polled, and the following ticket chosen almost unanimously:

President, Thomas Mellon. Managers, Joseph Dilworth, Charles W. Batchelor, James S. McCord, W. B. Negley, Wm. Thaw, Thomas Metcalf, Wm. Berry. Secretary, Wm. H. Denniston. Auditors, Wm. G. Johnston, P. H. Laufman.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers, will be held this evening in the Common Council chamber at City Hall.

THE Allegheny Directory, in the form of the annual catalogue of the Western Theological Seminary, located on Ridge avenue, Allegheny. The pamphlet is very neatly printed, and contains considerable information about the Seminary. Seventy-five students have been in attendance during the past year, seventy-five of whom were in the senior class. The faculty is composed of the ablest ministers in the denomination, and the students put under their care, and they are diligent in their studies, and receive a most thorough education and training for their important work. The faculty numbers five regular professors, and two lecturers, the latter lectures on various subjects at stated times during the term. The pamphlet also contains lists of the Trustees of the Seminary, the Directors, and also the course of study, the terms of admission and such other information as may be of interest to the church and those contemplating attending this institution. The Seminary has just graduated the largest class for the term, and is yearly sending out able and talented young men, whose power and influence are felt in the church. Many of the leading ministers in this country and in foreign lands received their training in this institution. The next term opens on Monday morning, September 11, when an introductory address will be delivered by one of the professors.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The Pittsburgh Opera House was again well filled last night, to see the great spectacle, the "Black Crook." The additions to this Opera Company are worthy of fine list, and increase the interest in the piece. It will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night.

LAFAYETTE THEATER.—The new artists at the Varieties were well received last evening, and gave general satisfaction in their acts, as did also the female minstrels. The bill for to-night will contain many fine features.

THE CIRCUS.—Our readers in East Liberty will do well to remember that Rosston, Springer & Henderson's mammoth show will exhibit there to-morrow. It is one of the best traveling.

THE FAMILY FAVORITE

Is astonishing the natives in Indiana with its simplicity, and of the difficult work it so easily performs. It will be a comforting fact to those fair ladies who will attend the matinee to witness the beauty and perfection of the Weed Family Favorite. Biggert & Son are the only agents for this popular machine, at 116 Market street.

THE SHOE AND GAITER PARLOR

Of Messrs. Konold & Co. is as complete and as well arranged as any parlors the ladies have ever visited. They are now closing out their entire stock at prices never ready to show their goods, which are equal to the best, and which cannot be surpassed. Remember 19 Fifth avenue.

*ANOTHER LARG